

POPE PIUS X DIES OF PNEUMONIA; ILL FOUR DAYS

Rallied After Relapse and Crisis
Was Thought Passed.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS AT END

Relatives and Officers of Church at
Bedside—Last Sacrament Ad-
ministered When End Was
Thought Near.

Rome, Aug. 26.—Pope Pius X died
at 1:20 o'clock this morning.

Already suffering from bronchitis
and a weak heart, the worry occa-
sioned by the war involving all Europe
brought on bronchial pneumonia, and
the aged pontiff was a war victim as
truly as if he had been struck down
on the field of battle. He was ill four
days.

His holiness had lain unconscious
most of the afternoon, but rallied in
the evening, became conscious for a
time, and gave the physicians hope
that he might recover. But his
strength was gone, he soon relapsed
into coma and gradually grew weaker
until the end. He died while sleeping
peacefully.

Death Followed Relapse.

In the afternoon he suffered a re-
lapse, and he received the last sacra-
ment. His sisters lighted the candles
before the miraculous images of St.
Joseph and remained prostrate, pray-
ing for his recovery.

The ringing of the church bells noti-
fied the people of the exposition of
the holy sacrament and called them
to prayer.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who was
called in, left after a few minutes and
issued a summons for the cardinals
who had left the city for their vaca-
tions.

Before the fatal turn for the worse
the pope addressed the whole world
on the subject of the war. When he
was told that the roar of cannon in
the Adriatic could be heard in Venice
he exclaimed:

"The bones of the doves must thrill
in their sepulchers at the familiar
sound of battle, recalling the heroic
days of old!"

Death Comparatively Sudden.

Death came to the aged pontiff
after a battle of a few days, with the
leading men of science on one side
and the grim reaper on the other.

The streets of Rome, usually gay
and filled with clamoring throngs, are
quiet. The noise of the market places
is hushed. Everywhere eyes are turned
respectfully toward the golden
dome of St. Peter's, which appeared
to have lost its glitter in the dark
gloom of grief that hangs over the eter-
nal city.

Hundreds of visitors crowded the
wide streets leading to the massive
gates of the Vatican, where the papal
guard stood on silent watch. With
bared heads and eyes glistening with
tears, the throng gazed at the place
where lay the "pious pope," as he
was affectionately called by his Italian
countrymen.

Pius X. Was Born June 2, 1835.

Pope Pius X. was a native of the
little village of Riese, in the Venetian
province of Treviso, which in 1303,
gave to the church a pontiff in Nic-
cola Bocasini, who assumed the
triple crown under the name of Bene-
dict XI.

Born June 2, 1835, to a poor and
humble family of the name of Sarto,
Pius X. was christened Giuseppe (Jo-
seph) and known throughout life by
the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe,
"Beppo."

The early life of Pope Pius was
filled with activity. The district of
Treviso is one of poverty, only those
who have it realizing the struggle
for existence that ever prevails.

From an early age Giuseppe, bred
to sturdy outdoor life, displayed a
Bent for the priesthood. The educa-
tional resources of his birthplace were
soon exhausted, and the lad's studious
earnings demanded a wider field for
their development. He was sent to a
college at Castel, France, and from
there was transferred to the Central
Seminary at Padua, the world-renowned
seat of Italian learning.

On September 18, 1858, the young
seminarist received his priest's orders
in the Cathedral of Castel-France.
That year was a memorable one for
Italy. The question of Italian libera-
tion had been forced to the front by
the attempt of Orsini to assassinate
Napoleon III.

The diplomats of nations assembled,
but the youngest priest was not con-
cerned in the movement. He turned
his back on the world and took up his
duties as curate in the village of Tom-
bello. He soon was loved by his pa-
rishes, to whom he endeared him-
self by his unselfishness, his self-sac-
rifice, and his tireless labor.

Became Parish Priest in 1867.

He was promoted as parish priest of
Salzano in 1867, only a year after the
cession of Venezia (Venice) to Italy,
so that the future pope lived, for the
first thirty-two years of his life, under
Austrian regime in his native prov-
ince.

The able discharge of his office rec-
ommended the pastor of Salzano to
the notice of Monsignor Zinelli, at
that time the bishop of the diocese,
who nominated him to a canonry in

the Cathedral of Treviso. This pro-
motion was supplemented by bestowal
of the deanery on Father Sarto and
his appointment as Episcopal chancel-
lor. To him also was confided the deli-
cate and important charge of spiritual
director of the Seminary of Treviso,
in which college he was likewise
given a professor's chair and an ex-
aminership.

Nor did his activities end here, for
he was chosen as a judge in the
Capitular Ecclesiastical court, and finally
was appointed vicar-general of the
diocese.

After such an apprenticeship it was
not surprising that when the im-
portant see of Mantua became vacant,
in 1884, Leo XIII chose Giuseppe Sar-
to to fill the place. It was no easy
task to which he had been called, for
his predecessor had allowed discipline
to slack. His persuasive powers and
administrative gifts were tested to
the utmost, but he was fully equal to
the ungrateful task.

Severe in personal taste, Signor
Sarto showed himself zealous in main-
taining the gorgeous ritual traditions
of his church, and in 1886 the nine
hundredth solemn centenary of St. An-
selm was celebrated under his aus-
pices, while in 1891 he presided at a
like function in commemoration of St.
Louis Gonzaga.

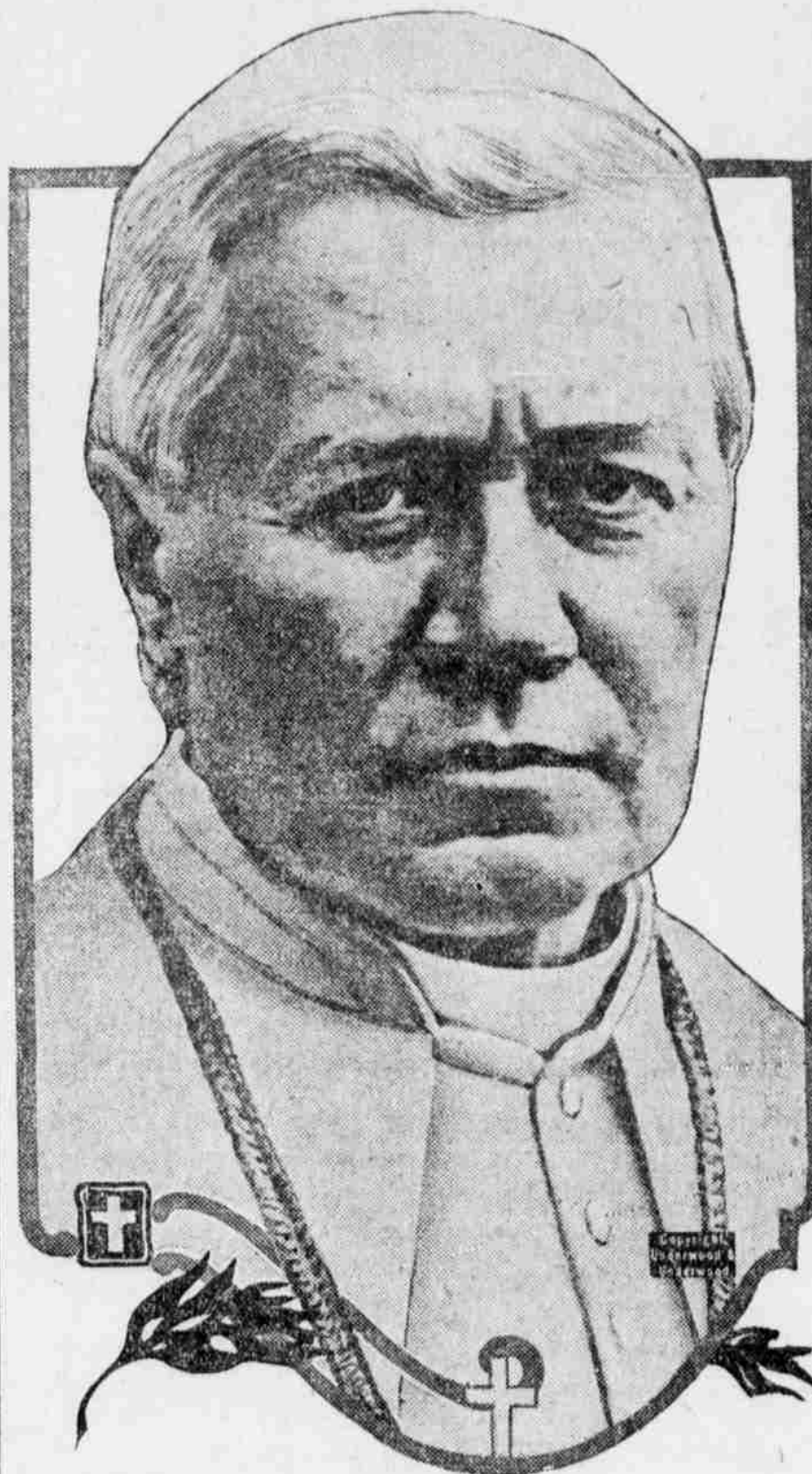
Two years later Pope Leo recognized
Bishop Sarto's merits by raising him
to the Sacred College, with the title
of San Bernardo alle Terme, at a
consistory held June 15, 1893.

At the same time he was chosen
out of all the Venetian prelates to fill
the patriarchate of Venice.

Won Support of the Radicals.

In his nine years' residence in the
"seagirt" city the pope of the gondol-
liers was beloved and a familiar figure.

POPE PIUS X



His firm, dignified, yet genial rule
quickly made him a force to be reck-
oned with.

Elected as Compromise Candidate.

Pius X. was, as befitted a democra-
tic pope, different in many respects
from his illustrious predecessor. Like
the fisherman whose place he held, he
found his recreation fishing in the Vat-
ican ponds rather than in writing
Latin verses. To his saintliness of
character and moral worth, independ-
ently of all lesser and worldly con-
sideration, memory doubtless will pay
homage.

When balloting began to choose a
successor to Pope Leo XIII., the name
of Giuseppe Sarto was hardly consid-
ered at first. As balloting continued,
however, the roll of votes in his fa-
vor increased. He was then regarded
as a compromise candidate, and,
finally, on the sixtieth ballot he was
elected August 4, 1903, and five days
later he was crowned in St. Peter's
cathedral, Rome, with all the mag-
nificence and brilliance of ceremonies
that distinguish the coronation of
each successor to the apostolic throne.

From the post of spiritual head of
gondollers and peasants, a work that
he loved, to the throne in the Vatican
was the career of Giuseppe Sarto,
Pope Pius X.

And he never had been ambitious
to be the head of the Catholic church
and the successor of St. Peter. He
loved the simple life among his friends.

There was a great difference of
opinion as to the qualifications of Pope
Pius X. for his office. His election, a
compromise, was particularly pleasing

to Austria, Germany and France, and
in these countries, with the exception
of France in recent years, he was
highly commended for wisdom and
strength.

Brought Church and State Together.
As to Italy, he increased the cordial
understanding between church and
state, which was not thought wise by
Italian churchmen. However, his ac-
tion resulted in an uplifting of the
church in Italy.

The dioceses had been in a most
deplorable condition because of the
long conflict between church and
state.

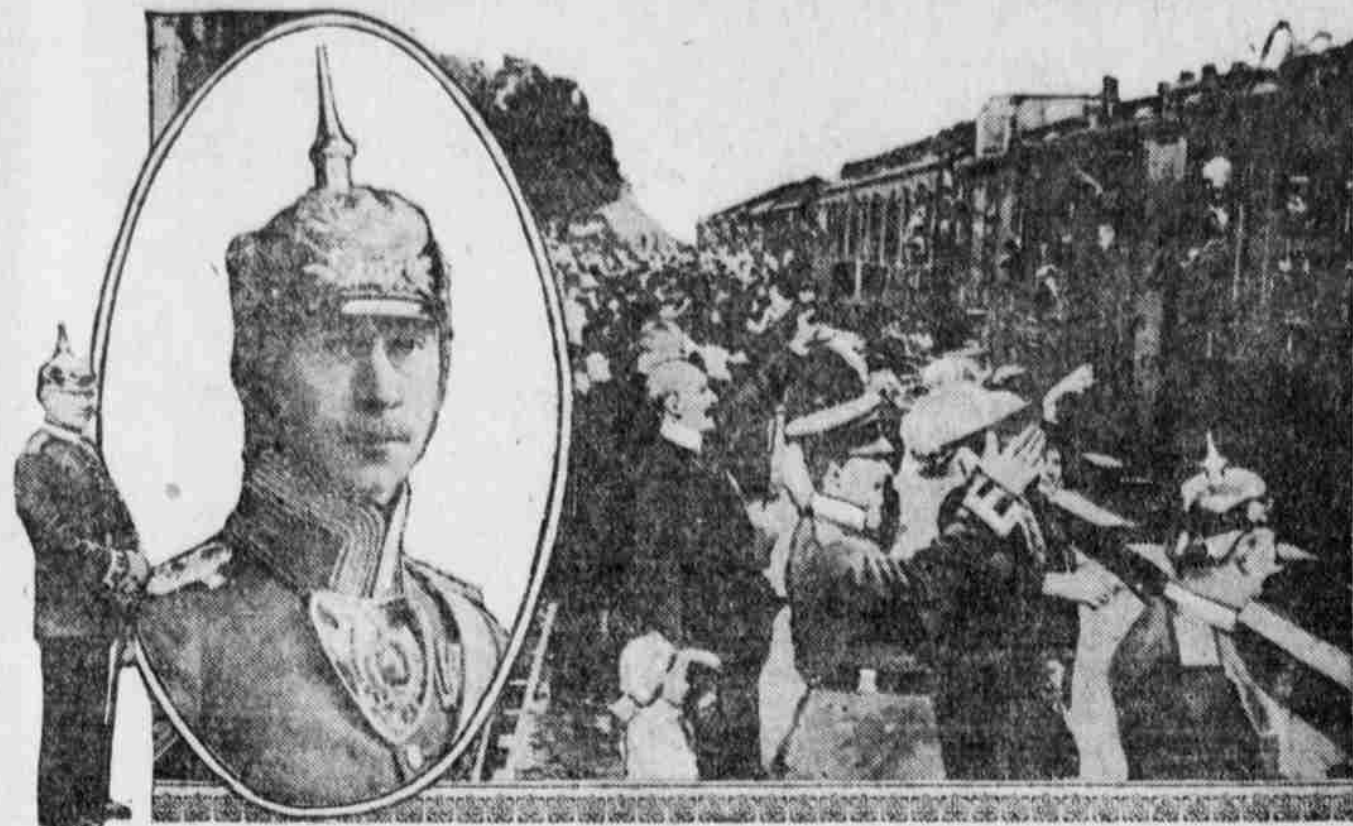
There was evidence of miserable
conditions existing in the Italian em-
igrants. They have little or no instruc-
tion in their religion and paid no at-
tention to it in this country, on the
supposition that the Catholic religion
did not exist here.

The pope pursued this matter to the
proper outcome. He filled up vacant
sees, stirred up comfortable bishops,
and ordered the teaching of catechism
all over the world. He aimed chiefly
at Italy. In a word, he deserted dip-
lomacy for the instruction and organ-
ization of the people. He gave up
governments to look after the lost
sheep of the household.

Disappointed diplomats then wailed
about his timidity. But the wailing
had no effect on the noble-hearted,
simple man who was the head of the
church.

When the trouble between the
church and state broke out in France
and the concordat was dropped, the
world looked to the pope, speculating
what course he would take. What he
did seemed to be the only right thing
according to the American idea. He
ignored the nation.

GERMAN RESERVISTS ON WAY TO JOIN THE COLORS

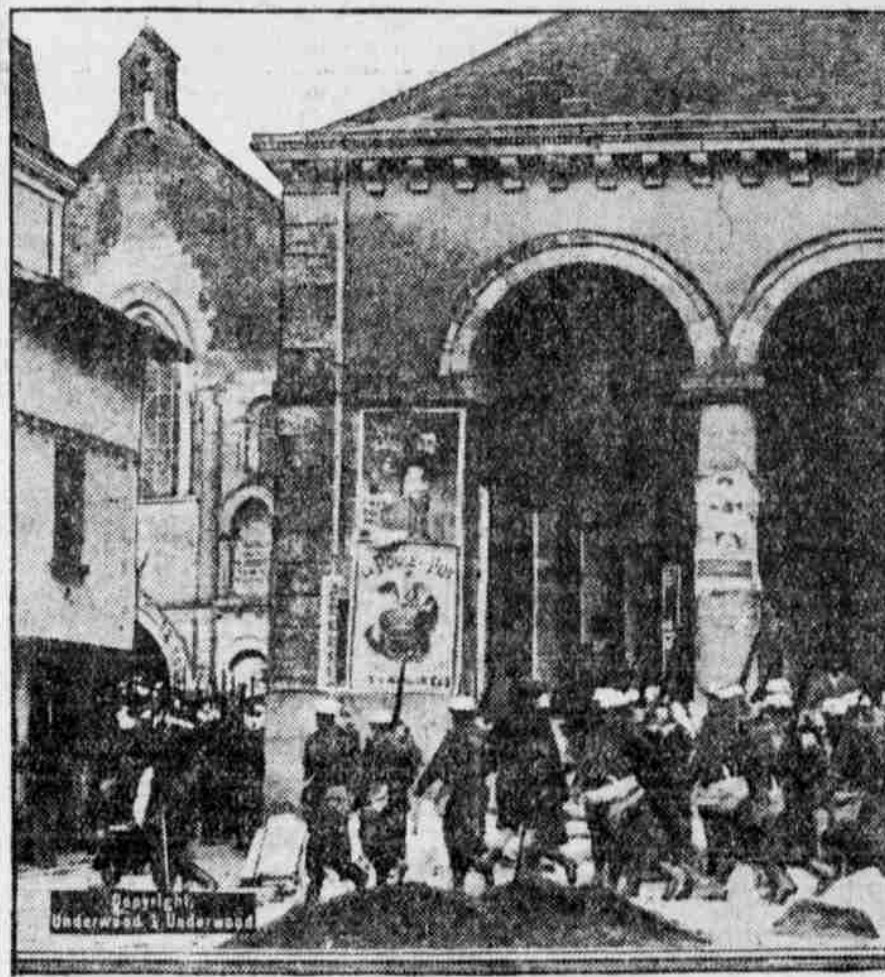


Trainload of German reservists on the frontier on their way to the front. Inset is the crown prince of Ger-
many, who several times has been reported wounded.

FRENCH FORAGERS BRINGING IN STEERS



GERMAN SPY SIGNS IN FRANCE



German spies placed posters in many French towns, the placards ostensibly
advertising a soup preparation, but actually telling, by their color and
form, the conditions which an invading army would encounter at each place.
French troops are here seen passing a building on which is one of the
posters.

ARRESTING A SPY IN LONDON



London police seizing a German spy in front of Premier Asquith's house
in London.

HANGED IN EFFIGY



The premier of Serbia hanging in
effigy to a lamppost in Budapest.

GOOD-BY TO WIFE AND BABY

